33

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS. OFFICE---No. 57 ST. CHARLES STREET. TERMS---SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME I. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1868. NUMBER 233.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPALDING & ROWELL, Proprietors and Managers.
Performing Every Night and Saturday Noon.
GREAT VARIETY PROGRAMME,
ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
HOLIDAY WEEK OF THE STATE FAIR,
With the Largest and Most Talented Variety Organization ever presented to the public, introducing a Series of GEMS from every known Amusement in the World.
AT 12 M. EVERY SATURDAY—The World Renowned ACADEMY'S FESTIVAL for Ladies and Children, with the usual care and attention of the Management, which has made this THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL MATINEE THEATRE IN THE SOUTH. ja9

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Saturday, January 11, 1868,
Fifth and last night (for the present) of the celebrated Grand Opera, in five acts, by Gounod, of
FAUST.
Sunday, January 12, LES MISERABLES, drama by Victor Hugo.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. ja10

VARIETIES THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
EDMUND FALCONER'S Irish Drama entitled the PEP O' DAY, with its Unapproachable Cast, Scenery, Music, and Effects.
MATINEE at 12 o'clock SATURDAY.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the Distinguished Comedian, MONDAY, January 13. ja8

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor.
BEN DeBAR and LEWIS BAKER.....Managers.
LAST NIGHTS
Of the Magnificent Spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK,
With McDONOUGH'S
GREAT PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
It cannot positively be withdrawn after SATURDAY EVENING, January 11, to give place to the engagement of the Great Tragedian,
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear on MONDAY, January 13, SUNDAY EVENING, January 19, 1868—Benefit of Miss LOUISA SYLVESTER.
ja6 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear at this Theatre on
Monday Evening, January 13, 1868,
And continue for a limited engagement of
TEN NIGHTS ONLY:
Monday, as.....Richelieu.
Tuesday, as.....Virginius.
Wednesday, as.....Othello.
Thursday, as.....Richard III.
Friday, as.....Jack Cade.
NO PLAY WILL BE REPEATED.
The scale of prices, during Mr. FORREST'S engagement, will be as follows:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....$1 50
Family Circle.....50c.
Gallery.....25c.
The Box Sheet will be opened on FRIDAY MORNING at ten o'clock, when seats may be secured five days in advance. ja8

AMES' MENAGERIE
AND CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.
St. Charles Street, New Orleans, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT.
D. T. AMES, Proprietor; J. A. WOOD, Manager.
SCOTTISH QUEEN, Smallest Lady in the World; ARMED LADY; GLASS SHOWER; SENORITA EUGENIE and her TRAINED LIONS; Russian Bears; Royal Bengal Tiger; Kangaroos; Happy Family; Birds; Monkeys; Serpents; Ostrich; Baby Elephant, etc. All to be seen daily.
Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
ja2 1m

RUTH MUSIC HALL.
187 GRAVIER STREET.
Re-engagement of the great Irish Comedian and Clog Dancer,
MR. JAMES BROODON,
Assisted by
NED. CLIFFORD,
The Popular Ethiopian Comedian.
MISS KATE CONWELL,
MISS AMELIA HOWARD, Banjoist and Guitarist,
appear nightly at the RUTH MUSIC HALL, No. 187 Gravier street.
JOHN P. BECKER,
ap22 Proprietor.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. L. LYNCH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office No. 26 St. Charles Street,
ja8 1y New Orleans.

J. E. FLANCHARD.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Has Removed to
No. 96 Customhouse street, near Royal.
ja1 1m

ROBERT H. SHANNON—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Commissioner Court of Claims, United States Commissioner, etc.
54 Exchange Alley.....54
NEW ORLEANS.
Claims against the United States Government are attended to and collected with promptness and dispatch.

E. C. WAINWOR, J. F. DEANE.
WAINWORTH & DEANE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Corner Customhouse and Royal Streets,
ja1 NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN E. HOLLAND—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
United States Commissioner.
54.....EXCHANGE ALLEY.....54
Residence—No. 76 Hospital street. ap17 6f 1y

J. E. HAWKINS. S. S. FISH.
HAWKINS & FISH—
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 19 Commercial Place,
ja8 1m NEW ORLEANS.

HENRY C. CASTELLANOS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 14 St. Peter street.
ja28 Pontalba Buildings.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 19 Commercial Place,
(Back Office.)
ja9 1y NEW ORLEANS.

J. L. BELDEN. J. L. BELDEN, JR.
J. L. & J. L. BELDEN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 86 St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Will give attention to all Civil and Criminal business in State and United States Courts. ja26 1y

CRIMINAL BLANKS, LAWYER.
Writs, and all kinds of Legal Forms accurately printed at the office of the Republican, No. 57 St. Charles street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

McFARLAN, STRAIGHT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
SUGARS, MOLASSES, COTTON, TOBACCO,
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Flour,
Hams, Candles, Grain, Hay,
Starch, Soap, Oils, etc.,
44, 46, and 48 New Levee Street,
Between Poydras and Gravier,
NEW ORLEANS.
Straight, Deming & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
de13

ISAAC N. MAYNARD—
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 118 Common street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Solicits consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce. Prompt and good sales guaranteed, and funds remitted or invested according to orders. All kinds of Merchandise and Plantation Supplies bought at lowest rates for first rate articles. Orders from the country solicited.
Will attend promptly to the sale or purchase of Real Estate in the city. Parties in the country who intend to dispose of Lands and Plantations, will do well to forward me descriptions of same, terms, etc. Also owners of City Property, whether for sale, or rent. Rents collected when desired, and all negotiations connected with the property offered carefully and intelligently attended to, either in residence or absentees.
Shipments of Cotton and orders from the colored people of the country will receive equal attention. My motto is "justice to all men." Postoffice, glass box No. 321, New Orleans. ma19tw

JOHN W. NORRIS & CO.,
(REMOVED FROM 52 CANAL ST.,)
27.....Canal Street.....27
—AND—
17.....Crossman street.....17
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PRODUCE FACTORS AND DEALERS
—IN ALL KINDS OF—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Agents for Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES and COTTON GINS.
Zimmermann & Co.'s Cincinnati SPARKLING CATAWBA, STARCH, VINEGAR, etc., etc., always on hand. ma14 1y

CLINTON & RICHARDS,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 171 Gravier street, near corner Carondelet, New Orleans, La. Orders from the country for the purchase of supplies of all kinds carefully and promptly attended to
JOHN K. RICHARDS, Commission Merchant
No. 208 Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo. Advances made on consignments by either house. ap10 6m

RAILROADS.

BLUE LINE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Through to all points in the West and East, without change of cars or breaking bulk from Cairo.
Time and condition guaranteed to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Dubuque, Galena, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, and Boston.
Special Rates to all points, and all information given on application to
JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Southern Agent,
d21 14 Carondelet street.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
VIA CINCINNATI, OR URBANA, OR GALION, or Mansfield, or Cleveland, or Corry, or Salamanca, to or from New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington City.
This is the only route to the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.
Passengers who wish a quick and comfortable trip will appreciate the smooth and perfect track, the luxurious day cars, and the magnificent sleeping coaches, the excellent dining halls, with ample time for meals, and the prompt time and sure connections of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
Fare as low and time as quick as by any other route.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checks—No. 232 Broadway, New York; Nos. 15 State street and 36 School street, Boston; Depot and Union office, Cleveland; No. 66 Clark street, Chicago; in Cincinnati, at No. 90 West Fourth street, N. E. corner Broadway and Front streets, 118 Vine street, at U. S. Hotel, and at Passenger Depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad; in Louisville, S. W. corner Main and Third streets, and 40 Fourth street, and at all the offices of connecting lines.
L. D. MARCHAND, Gen'l Supt.
W. B. SHATTUC, Gen'l Ticket Agent. ma3

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.
THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST North and West.—Passengers taking this route, arrive in Eastern Cities Eleven Hours in advance of passengers taking any other route.
Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville Depot immediately opposite Louisville; as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
6:30 A. M., except Sunday		5:45 A. M., next Sunday
3:30 P. M., "		3:00 P. M., " "
6:15 P. M., " Saturday		10:30 P. M., " "
11:00 Night, " "		12:00 Night, " "

Baggage checked through to all principal points.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
For Goodness' Sake, consult time tables and connections see small bills, and call at Company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Kentucky.
HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER,
General Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., June 1, 867.

STEAMBOATS.

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.
FOR BAYOU SARA AND ALL IN terminediate landings on the coast—The line and fast passenger steamer
Iberville,
K. F. Gross, master, I. G. Landry, clerk,
Will leave regularly as above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or
J. H. RELF, 40 Canal street.
P. S.—A clerk will be on the landing, foot of Conti street, daily, to receive freight, and bills of lading signed on days of departure at the Agent's office. ap20

STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The first-class U. S. Mail steamships Atlantic, Baltic, Western Metropolis, and Northern Lights, sailing SATURDAYS from Pier 45, N. R., for Southampton and Bremen, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen at the following rates, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency: (To London or Paris $5; Hamburg $3 additional.)
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $100; steerage, $28.
From Bremen, Southampton, and Havre, to New York:
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $38; steerage, $42.
Excursion tickets out and home
First cabin, $240; second cabin, $130; steerage, $75.
Sailing days from New York and Bremen—June 1, 15 and 29, July 13 and 27, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21. Southampton, June 2, September 2 and 16.
For freight or passage apply to
O. L. LAUGHLAND,
Agent for New Orleans, 16 Magazine st.
ISAAC TAYLOR, President,
ap11 1y 40 Broadway, New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, TOUCHING at Mexican ports, and carrying United States mails. Through in Twenty-two Days.
Steamships on the Atlantic Connecting on the Pacific with the
CHIRONA, CALIFORNIA,
JENNY CHAUNCEY, CONSTITUTION,
NEW YORK, GOLDEN CITY,
OCEAN QUEEN, CHAUNCEY,
NORTHERN LIGHT, GOLDEN AGE,
COSTA RICA, MONTANA, ETC., ETC.
One of the above large and elegant steamships will leave Pier No. 42, North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama R. R. with one of the Company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
Departures of 1st and 21st of every month with Steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of the 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Departure of the 15th each month connects with the new steamships from Panama to AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
The steamer of August 20th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from Panama, September 1st, for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
A discount of ONE QUARTER from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also an allowance of ONE QUARTER on through tickets to clergymen and their families and teachers.
One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage Masters accompany baggage through, and attend the ladies and children, with the stewardesses. Baggage received on the dock the day the ships sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down early.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and refreshments free.
For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of CANAL STREET, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.
ap3 F. R. BABY.

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

LETTER FROM THE RECEIVER.

A Full Report of His Operations Promised.

We yesterday made a few remarks in answer to a correspondent on the subject of the exploded First National bank of this city, which, it appears, has given great umbrage to the exceedingly learned, faithful, and assiduous receiver of the bank, one Charles Case. We are glad to learn that we are finally to have "a full report of the condition of the bank" and of his "operations as receiver."

When this document is given to the public—which we understand will be done to-day—it will doubtless prove interesting, reliable, and refreshing, if we may judge from the following singular letter of Mr. Case. We will patiently wait for the mountain which Mr. Case is about to bring forth, and which will be considered by a meeting of the creditors of the bank, to be held this evening at 6½ o'clock, in parlor O of the St. Charles hotel, before we comment at length on the "operations" of our "would-be friend." In the meantime, we cannot resist treating our readers to the following refreshing production:

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
First National Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans, January 9, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

SIR—What is to be gained by misrepresenting one who would be a friend? You say "you have from time to time published all you could learn on the condition of this bankrupt bank." When has any agent of your paper called on me, since the call in June last, on my invitation, for any information about this bank? Has any one called since my return to the city in November last? Will you enlighten your readers on these points, and also inform them that not many days since I took the pains to inform a reporter for your columns that I should soon have ready a full report of the condition of the bank, and of my operations as receiver, and invited him to call and take notes or copies, as he might prefer?

I do not recognize the right in any man not a creditor to demand information from me. I do recognize that right on the part of every creditor. To all such I have ever been not only willing but anxious to impart all information in my possession. No creditor can truthfully say to the contrary.

It is safe to assert that fully one-half of the time of my bookeeper and myself during business hours for the past two months has been cheerfully devoted to answering the inquiries of creditors, although thereby the report which I was preparing by order of the controller was so long delayed that I was obliged again and again to ask his indulgence.

Under the circumstances I prefer that you should "make a trial at Washington" as you threaten. The controller can give you full information, as every official transaction of mine has been promptly and truthfully reported to him as your editorial will be to-day. C. CASE, Receiver.

[Communicated.]

THE SALES OF STATE MONEY.

A Card from Mr. Howell.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The editorials in the Saturday and Monday evenings' issue of the New Orleans *Times*, relative to a sale of notes by me, for account of the city, require an explanation.

When I took charge of the treasury department in August last, there were about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in state notes and warrants in the vault; about the same amount were in possession of the First National bank on pledge. This I redeemed and brought to the office. About two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in state notes, and over one hundred thousand in batture notes, were pledged by the late treasurer to Messrs. Avegno & Wilcox for a large sum loaned the city. The conditions of the pledge were eight per cent per annum interest, with half per cent brokerage, with ten days' notice by either party for payment. It will thus be seen that four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in state notes were under my control, and by resolution of the common council sold by me at the market rates. More than three-fourths of the notes in the treasury were disposed of for legal tenders at rates less than thirty-one per cent discount, and the proceeds invested in large city notes at from twelve to sixteen and a quarter per cent discount, for the purpose of destroying to keep straight the account of the small issue of notes daily brought to the city.

One firm in the city from whom $70,000 had been received on collateral security of $125,000 state notes, made the demand for settlement more than two months ago. The city was not in a condition to pay, and the firm, under the pledge given by Messrs. Avegno & Willcx, advertised the notes to be sold at auction by Placide J. Spear. On the day of sale a proposition was made to purchase the notes advertised, and those remaining in the vault, amounting to $39,370, at 47 per cent discount, with ½ per cent brokerage. The sale was made and the debt paid. The notes had been quoted for a week previous at the rate sold for, and the city losing all control over the notes by the pledge given, no other course could be taken. The *Times* recommends an investigation of how the state money went out of the treasury. I fully agree with it, and recommend a further inquiry of how the state money ever got in.

S. HOWELL, Treasurer.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND CONTENTS.—Charles T. Nash, auctioneer, will sell this day at half-past ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, by order of the United States government, that splendid and desirably located residence corner Canal and Marais streets, first district, known as the dwelling of Thomas P. May. The house is well built and is surrounded by all the necessary outbuildings, with ample and well improved ground. The furniture, library, piano, carpets, ornaments, wines, etc., all of which are of the most magnificent description, will be sold immediately after adjudication of the real estate. Terms liberal. For further particulars see advertisement.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

Continuation of the Examination.

This case was last evening resumed in the City hall. The committee—Messrs. Joubert, Gauche, Straight, Sterry, and Mary—all present.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

A long list of witnesses was read. Judge Collens complained that a witness named Casselard had been four times summoned, but had as yet failed to appear. He asked that Mr. Casselard be brought in.

Mr. Hornor, for defense, asked if the prosecution had any idea when they would close their case.

Mr. Collens acknowledged that he had at one time announced that he would close after examining two more witnesses, since which time two long lists of names had been handed in.

Mr. Hornor complained that the prosecution had been too long and tedious, to all appearances never-ending. All he asked was that some definite time be given as to when their side would end. Mr. Hornor did not like to sit idle, and continually hear one side of the case; he wished to have a chance to make some defense—for he had a defense to make.

A proposition was made by the committee to mark a limit to the number of witnesses, in order that a beginning of the end may appear. It was in part agreed that no more witnesses be called for prosecution.

Mr. Field desired to know if the committee were trying Messrs. Baker, Brown, and D'Homergue, or were they trying several others.

Mr. Joubert answered that he was anxious to have any official tried, no matter who.

Francis Pennat sworn—Owns property on Erato street near an alley; Mr. Baker owns the property on the opposite side of the alley; the alley has been paved lately; I was not notified to have the paving done; have been presented with a bill for the paving; the amount, $21, was so small as to shock me; the bill was given me about the 10th of December; have heard that a city paper said something about the alley work.

Cross examination—Was never notified to have the alley paved; during Mayor Kennedy's administration I was notified to repair the alley; don't remember that the notice called the alley a public nuisance; the bill presented to me was for labor and material; something in the communication spoke of my settling with Mr. Baker for the round stone used; have been in litigation with Mr. Baker for two years in regard to the right of that alley.

William Thompson sworn—Have been employed in the street commissioner's department, under Behring as foreman; I am a paver; have drawn money for one other person than myself, by order of my foreman; forget the name; did not know that man to have been at work; would have known it if that man had been at work in my gang; the foreman said he had men working in other places; when I drew the money I signed neither my name nor the man's name; the money was handed to me by the paymaster; I answered when the man's name was called; I gave the money to my foreman; he made no explanation about the money; I drew money only one time; was discharged four months ago; know of two or three men who answered to other men's names; Crowley, Canaire, Barry, and Costello answered to other men's names.

Cross examined—Mean the city treasurer when I say paymaster; the foreman took me there to draw another man's money; forgot the name; the foreman's name is Barrigan (?); did not sign the roll in the treasurer's office when I drew the money; when the man's name was called by the assistant treasurer I answered; neither Baker, Brown, nor D'Homergue instructed me to do this; I made no mark or sign when I received my money; was subpenaed in this case to-day; told no one about drawing this money; have had no conversation with anybody about this affair; Mr. Marquez is the person who served the subpena on me (pointing him out to the audience); have no acquaintance with him.

Dennis Brown sworn—Have worked for the street commissioner as a laborer; John Nelson was my foreman; was paid regularly every month; I once drew money for another party; forget the name; it was given me in pencil mark; believe the name was Maier or something like it; Nelson, my foreman, told me to answer to that name and take the money; gave the money to Nelson; can't tell when it was; did not sign for the man's name; Nelson told me that he had incurred expenses for seed and he must make good the amount somehow; said nothing to me about Mr. Baker; have done work for others than the city while employed by the city, by direction of City Gardener Nelson; my time was paid by the city; two or three times worked on Nelson's father's place, Metairie ridge; one time worked there five days, another time five days, and another time four days; first time was in June last; second time was in last of August; other laborers worked there same time I did; don't know whether they get paid as I did; got paid for Sunday work last spring.

Cross examined—There are men watching certain squares on Sunday; am not employed by the city at present; quit of my own accord; was mowing while on Nelson's place; have had no conversation about this investigation; don't think Baker knew anything about my working on the ridge.

Patrick O'Brien sworn—Have worked for the street commissioner; commenced on the 15th of April last; I quit on the 15th of December; never drew money for anybody else; never answered for anybody else; worked for Nelson, and was paid by the city; went there three times; the first time in the month of May, the next time in the latter part of June, and the last time in the latter part of August; altogether worked eleven days; was paid in the city treasury.

Dennis Crouan sworn—Have had paving contracts for years; the city uses ballast for the purpose of repairing streets; a cart should carry a ton; have noted carts that were going toward the workhouse that did not have half a ton; this I saw within the last twenty days; don't know anything about old brass in the Bieaville draining machine; Sam Brushfield told me something about that brass.

Cross-examined—Never told any alderman that I knew of copper or brass having been stolen from the draining machine; I have charge of the machine; neither of the accused have anything to do with the draining machine; I first missed the copper on the 19th of last month; when I made bids on the contract the copper was in the machine; when I received the machine the copper had disappeared; don't know who got it; it was worth about $400; the cost of laying round stone pavement, including sand and labor.

Col. Field again made a request that the prosecution be compelled to confine itself to some limit.

Mr. Straight moved that Judge Collens be requested to hand in a complete list of his witnesses, to the end that some conclusion may be arrived at as to when the prosecution will be closed.

Judge Collens thereupon read off a long list of names of witnesses whom he wished to have summoned.

Mr. Gauche moved that all witnesses, on both sides, be heard and testimony taken, as far as be in the power of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Straight, the committee adjourned until to-morrow evening at half-past five o'clock.

LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.—General Grant, as a soldier, may be regarded as having been born at West Point, entered college at Fort Donelson, got nearly his first, and certainly last thrashing at Shiloh, graduated at Vicksburg, went into a lively and extensive practice at Chattanooga, and retired upon a handsome competency after some heavy and successful operations in Virginia.—*New York Tribune.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Black Crook Injunction Case.

Ex-Governor J. B. Weller and M. M. Cohen, Esq., yesterday submitted to Judge Durell, in the United States circuit court, their report as experts in the Black Crook injunction case. This report was quite long and very learned, going into the case with a minuteness of detail and closeness of research which proved that the legal gentlemen had made good use of their permission to visit the theatres. There can be no question that the experts thoroughly informed themselves both as to the facts and the law in the case. They reported, substantially, that although there was a similarity as to some of the scenery, the crags, cascades, transformation scenes, etc., yet they could not discover that any infringement of a right under the laws of congress had taken place. In order to secure a right of property in an invention of the kind in question, a picture, drawing, or engraving must first be made and filed in the patent office and the Smithsonian institution at Washington. It appears that this preliminary step has not been taken. In the opinion of the experts, several of the scenes in the Black Crook have heretofore been used on the stage both in Europe and America. And especial mention is made of the famous transformation scene at the close of the spectacle. It is said this scene was presented on one of the stages of London many years ago, Judge Durell ordered the report to be received, and the petition for an injunction to be denied. There is a suit pending between the parties, and the injunction was prayed for to restrain the proprietors of the Academy of Music until this cause could be decided. It is thought that Judge Durell's decision in the case above mentioned may cause the withdrawal of the other suit.

The Rape Case.

The two young police officers, McKenna and Sutherland, were arraigned before Recorder Neville last evening for examination. It appeared from the evidence that the females upon whom the offense is alleged to have been committed were not of unexceptionable character, and the evidence of the youngest and better looking of the females clearly acquitted the young man Sutherland of any other than persuasive attempts upon her person. His honor sent McKenna before the first district court under bonds of $1000, and released Sutherland from custody, there being really no evidence against him except that he was a little "tight," and on a Christmas "lark."

Street Commissioner's Office.

Indigent dead buried and indigent sick sent to hospital by the street commissioner's department during the year 1867:

Interments.	First and Fourth Districts.	Second and Third Districts.	Total.
White	157	142	299
Colored	227	135	362
Total			661

Sent to Hospital.	First and Fourth Districts.	Second and Third Districts.	Total.
Charity hospital	162	160	322
Lunatic hospital	211	359	570
Small pox hospital	15	1	14
Insane hospital	1	—	1
Total			759

A Professional Bank Robber.

Only a few days ago we recorded the charge against A. J. Crandall of having boldly stolen a valuable bank box from 55 Carondelet street, and under which he is now held, unable to give $10,000 bail. Yesterday this same enterprising Crandall was arraigned before Recorder Neville, charged by Mr. J. G. Bienvenue, 114 Camp street, with having, on the 20th ultimo, feloniously taken from Kurshedt & Co. a bank box containing coin, bonds, and notes, all valued at $8000. Let him alone a few days, and he will open a bank on his own hook.

Found Dead.

Mr. J. B. Rousie, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of St. Peter and Marais streets, reported to Treme station that a man named Charles Moreau, who had occupied a room in his house for some time, and who had been missing since Saturday, was found dead in his room, the door of which was burst open, under suspicion of the man's death. The body was considerably decomposed, and the coroner was notified.

A Flash Drunk.

The thieves did not capture D. Sullivan Wednesday night as he lay independently drunk on the banquette of St. Charles street, while in his pockets were a gold watch, gold coin, and $1214 in currency. A faithful patrolman, Higgins, took him to the first district station house, and yesterday morning he was discharged by Judge Neville, fined $10. What cares he for the sign "beware of pickpockets?"

A Limb of the Law Robbed.

About one o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling of J. P. Hornor, 379 Magazine street, was burglariously entered and robbed of $80 in money and a few other articles.

First District Recorder's Court.

Patsey Hines and John Cooney, the two youngsters who are supposed to have robbed Mrs. Martin, 65 Girod street, of $36, will have an investigation on the 25th instant. C. Carrolton, another of the lads concerned in the affair, has not yet been arrested.

Jules Smith and Henry Johnson, accused of stealing a pair of shoes, were retired to the parish prison.

A. F. Picton was discharged from the accusation of embezzlement.

Parish Green, colored, was forwarded to the workhouse for three months simply because he stole cordwood.

It cost W. G. Armitage $10 for "playing police."

On the 4th of next month colored George Meadows will have a trial for having stolen sugar from the steamboat Welcome last month.

Third District Recorder's Court.

The following parties were arraigned before Recorder J. A. Letten yesterday:

Madeline Luson, charged by Letitia Girour with violation of city ordinance 489, was continued on bail.

Pedro Baer, alias Baye, arrested by Officer Hussey charged with being a vagrant, was, in default of $100 voucher, committed thirty days to the workhouse.

Henry Reach, charged by Bernard Stoltz with assault and abuse; William Chambers, arrested by Officer Dessam on Victory street, and Richard Kennedy, sailor of the United States steamer Mahawks, by Officer Crouan, both charged as helplessly drunk, were fined $5 each. The two former on payment of their fines were released; the latter in default of same was committed five days to the parish prison.

Mike Gilbert, arrested by Officer Baum on Victory street, drunk and disturbing the peace, was on payment of $5 fine released.

John Stephens, alias John B. Ladee, arrested by Officer Raymond, of the second district police, at the fair grounds, charged by Mat Giccone with larceny, was in default of bail remanded to prison for trial.

Dan Stenrad, arrested by Officer Crotty on the levee for being disorderly, was in default of $5 committed five days to the parish prison.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

GENERAL HANCOCK REBUKED.

MOB LAW IN MARSHALL, TEXAS.

A Republican Meeting Broken Up.

Pendleton Nominated for President.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

River News, Weather, and Market Reports.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—*Senate.*—A memorial was presented asking an appropriation for the relief of the freedmen of the District of Columbia; also, asking for female suffrage in the District.

Also, one from five thousand hand loom operatives asking exemption from taxation.

The house bill to prevent fraud in the whisky revenue with an amendment striking out the words in the bond making provisions apply to all whisky.

A petition from the Alabama constitutional convention praying for the removal of Governor Patton for political disabilities.

Mr. Morton called up his resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill abrogating existing state governments in the rebel states and providing proper governments in lieu thereof.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend so as to make reporting of the bill discretionary with the judiciary committee.

Mr. Morton desired to test the sense of the senate directly upon the question. It was high time that congress should define its position in terms not to be misunderstood on this subject. To his mind the state of affairs now existing in these rebel communities had never been more alarming. Congress had on the 2d of last March declared the existing governments in these states as illegal and not affording proper security for life and property, and at that time congress had provided military supervision until such time as legal governments could be established.

To-day the military authority which they had set up was obstructing the proper operation of the law in some of these states, and upholding the existing illegal and unauthorized governments. Mr. Morton here sent to the desk of the secretary the acts of March and July to be read, and also the order No. 1, of General Hancock, in which the civil authority is declared supreme. It would be seen that General Hancock, in this order not only defied the power of congress, but actually nullified and refused to execute its laws. As General Hancock has confronted directly the congress of the United States, it becomes a question as to which side will submit. He recognizes the authority of the civil tribunals organized by the very state governments which congress has declared to be illegal. There was danger that the work of reconstruction would fall by the very military power which they had raised to forward it. At this crisis it was incumbent on congress to be true, and consistent to itself, and to proceed to abrogate these governments.

It became congress to say at once what they intended to do. Although declaring in the acts referred to that those state governments were illegal, congress had not desired in the exercise of its power to do away with them abruptly, but in the present juncture there should not be a moment's hesitation. If the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen was adopted, it would mean nothing. He, Mr. Morton, wanted a peremptory order to this committee to bring in a bill immediately, and he desired the senate to see the order obeyed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen did not intend to oppose any of the experiments which had been advanced by the senator, but thought it but right that some confidence should be reposed in the judgment of the committee.

Expiration of the morning hour cut off further debate on the resolution, and the house bill to suspend further contraction of the currency was taken up and discussed until executive session, when the senate adjourned.

House—Resolutions asking the release of Father McMahan and several other Fenians passed.

The bill preventing whisky frauds, as amended by the senate, came up and was discussed to adjournment.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The senate rejected Edmund Cooper, assistant secretary of the treasury, and L. D. Evans, collector of the fourth district of Texas.

The government paid Pierrepont $5000, and Riddle $3000 for prosecuting Surratt.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $234,000.

Oscar Minor was confirmed as collector for the district of Texas.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 9.—A meeting of Republicans at Marshall, Texas, on the 31st ultimo, was broken up by a mob, and Judge Caldwell, the speaker, was fired at several times. He sought protection at post headquarters. The disturbers of the peace were arrested by the military authorities, and afterward, under General Hancock's order, taken by the civil authorities and released on bail.

James Johnson, a nephew of the president, was fined ten dollars by the police court here this morning for assault and battery.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, January 9.—The morning session was occupied by Mr. Hunnicutt in a speech vindicating his political history against charges from the conservative side. An exciting interruption occurred in which the statement that Senator Hunter was a traitor was pronounced a lie by a conservative member. Adjourned until night.

The convention to-night adopted seventeen sections of the bill of rights, being all similar to the old Virginia bill, except an amendment adopted striking out the word twelve in fixing the number of a jury, and another giving any person the right to speak or write his sentiments, and be held responsible for the same.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, January 9.—The committee to wait on General Meade reported that the general assured the convention he would use all the powers conferred upon him by the reconstruction acts for a speedy restoration of Georgia to all her rights in the Union.

On the question of members' authority to hold seats, the convention adopted a resolution that the proclamation of General Pope is conclusive as to the votes, list of voters, election returns, and persons elected.

The relief committee reported an amendment to forever forbid legal action on any contract of date prior to the first of June, 1865.

From Havana.

HAVANA, January 8.—The latest advices from Hayti state that General Salnave has gone to the frontier of St. Domingo with a large force. The rebels, from all accounts, are increasing in strength.

The American commissioners arrived at St. Thomas in the steamer Mississippi. The vote of the people in relation to the cession of the island was to take place at St. Thomas January 8, and at St. Johns January 9.

The bark Fanny Ellsler arrived at Kingston on the 4th instant in a damaged condition. She has a cargo of salt, and was bound from Gibralter to New Orleans.

From New York.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The steamer Rising Star has arrived. She brings news of interest from the Isthmus and Central America. The wheat crop in Chile is larger than for several years past.

In the north of Peru a serious outbreak occurred between the government forces and the revolutionists near Chiclago on the 14th ultimo. The fight was continued throughout the 14th, and was still going on when the steamer sailed.

From Europe.

LONDON, January 9.—The *Times* says the English are still at Sena. No sickness. The natives continue friendly. The new cabinet of Portugal favor the collection of taxes.

From Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 9, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.90; wind northeast. Sailed, ships Constantia and Ellen Clinton.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Money easy. Call loans 6 with fair demand. Prime paper not plenty; 7 to 8. Sterling dull; little movement. Prime bankers' bills 9½. Gold 137⅞. Stocks buoyant at the close with a general decline.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., January 9.—The convention has fixed the hours of daily session from ten A. M. to two P. M. Much discussion on minor topics. No business of general interest transacted. Adjourned.

River News, Weather, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Departed, Nick Longworth for New Orleans. River rising slowly; fourteen feet on the falls. Weather clear. Thermometer eighteen.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—River forty-two feet in the channel and rising. Thermometer six degrees above zero.

PITTSBURG, January 9.—River eleven feet and falling. Thermometer ten degrees.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 6.—The Democratic state convention of Ohio nominated Pendleton for president, and adopted resolutions which condemn congressional usurpation, oppose negro suffrage, urge the taxation of bonds and their payment in greenbacks, and protection of foreign born citizens.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—There was a riot between the blacks and whites at Pulaski, in which two negroes were killed, and five wounded, and one white man seriously hurt. Further trouble is apprehended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 9.—The Democratic state convention nominated Hendricks for governor and adopted resolutions which urge the abolition of National banks; the repeal of iniquitous tariff acts; oppose negro suffrage; endorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy; compliment General Hancock, and commend Pendleton